

The LONDON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, February 20 1731.

NUMB. 603.



HE Authors of the *Craftsman*, fearing the near Approach of a general Peace, which will at once put an End to all their Pretences for Opposition, and to all their Hopes of Success against the Ministry, are grown noisy, violent and scurrilous. They are not above the Vulgar: In Railing, inferior to few; in Impudence, superior to all Men. They are sunk into little Tale-bearers, and mean Retailers of private Life. They are become the pleasantest angry Fellows in the World; their very Anger is a Jeit; their Rage, Impotence; and their Reasoning, Stup'dity: Their Satire is Billingsgate; their Wit, Ribaldry; and their Humour, downright Scolding. They are eternally complaining of Abuse, and yet eternally abusing; continually repeating the same things, and yet continually charging others with dull Repetitions. They know their Time is short, and therefore they are throwing about their Scandal on all sorts of Persons, and in all Shapes and Forms. They are Weekly Journalists, Pamphleteers, Poets in Folio, and Ballad makers, and insolent *Traducers* of the Government in all these Mushroom-Productions; and yet, if we'll take their own Word, they always observe a Decency of Expression. Yes indeed; here are some of them, Stupid, Old Novice, Young Impudent Jackanapes, Harlequin Reafoners, The dullest of all Savages, Wild Asses, Shameless Writers, Brutish Writers, Blockheads, Country Pedagogues, Snotty nos'd Attorney's Clerks, and (after all these) FOULMOUTH'D CREATURES! These are some of the Florilegia of their Politicks; or (to use one of their own filthy Phrases, in the Proper Reply,) the last Excrements of a dying Party. This is a Specimen of that Politeness, which is stamp'd upon all their Writings, hangs heavily on every Page, and is thrown out against every Man who writes in Honour of the Government, and in Vindication of our just Liberties. But, let 'em go on, while we pursue the general Design of all our Papers, which is to shew, That they never prov'd any one Fact, which they advanc'd; nor ever gave the least Signs of a Power of Reasoning; which we'll now do again, against Mr. D'ANVERS, who has mounted the Stage, to go through all the Weapons, under the Name of Mr. FRESHMAN. But he can't deceive us by a Name; we know him by the Strength of his Passions, and the Weakness of his Judgment.

The Argument betw. e. us, at present, is this, Mr. D'ANVERS had asserted, That he had the same Right to reason upon Supposition, as Mr. OSBORNE. Very true, says OSBORNE, in like Cafes; but, in the Caf., or to the purpose for which he lays down this Proposition, I'll shew, that he has not the same Right to reason upon Supposition; which will thus appear: OSBORNE reason'd upon a Supposition HIGHLY PROBABLE, in favour of his Country; but, Mr. D'ANVERS asserted the vilest things possible against his Country, upon a mere Supposition; when the Things which he asserted would not follow, if the Supposition was true. This is the Difference betw. e. the two Cafes. Mr. D'ANVERS supposed, that we were going to make a Treaty with the Emperor; and then asserted, that we could not make this Treaty, without being guilty of Perfidy, Infraction of Treaties, and Violation of Faith. This dreadful Charge against the Nation was made upon a mere Supposition, when 'twas but barely probable that there was any Treaty on Foot, and when 'twas absolutely impossible to know what that Treaty was; and yet the full Knowledge, what that Treaty was, was absolutely necessary, in order to form a Judgment, whether we were Guilty of Perfidy, Infractions of Treaties, and Violation of Faith. So that Mr. D'ANVERS asserted, to the Dishonour and Infamy of the Government, what 'twas impossible he should know to be true, or have any Reason to believe to be true; and that too, upon a mere Supposition.

This Conduct breaks in upon all the Rules of Equity and Morality, which oblige us, not to suppose ill of a single Person, much less a Nation, (Price Two-pence.)

without a Reason to support that Supposition; and in this Case, 'twas impossible Mr. D'ANVERS should have a Reason. Again, we may be allow'd to argue upon a probable Supposition, in favour of a single Person, or a Kingdom; but never assert, upon a mere Supposition, against them. 'Tis highly dishonourable and unjust to affirm, that a Man is a Villain, or a perfidious Wretch, merely from a Report; we should never suppose ill, till the Probability for the ill very much outweighs the Probability against it; for, the contrary, would be big with infinite Mischief to single Persons: But, as to Government, the Unreasonableness of this Practice is greater, and rises higher; because the Happiness or Misery of Millions, is concerned in the Good or ill of a State. No good Subject, no wise and honest Man would publish true News against the Good of the State; much less take Pains, and run Hazards, like our Patriots, of their own Lives by Duels, and the Fortunes and Ease of their Friends by Prosecutions, on purpose to propagate falsehoods; and harangue on general Reports, common News Papers, and mere Suppositions, against the Honour and Faith of their Country, and against the real Good of the Community.

Now let us see what Mr. D'ANVERS says to confute this Argument; (for he has mounted the Stage on purpose:) Why truly, he never quotes any Sentence, in which the Strength and Force of the Argument lies; but takes Bits and Pieces of Sentences, which are only Preparatory to the Argument; and then says, This Position (it should have been, this half, or quarter Position) is near akin to another Position; And Mr. OSBORNE has a bad Memory, and contradicts what he said a great while ago, on another Occasion: And, if this be true, we must not argue upon Suppositions and Reports against Ministers unless they run in their Favour;—then this Reafoner Mr. FRESHMAN breaks out; see! what 'tis to have a good Place at Court, which not only fills a Man's Pockets, but exempts him from all the Inconveniences which attend a bad Character.

And, I say, see! the Answer, which after so much Blustering and Billingsgate, our FRESHMAN makes to Reasoning, as evident as the Sun to every Man of common Sense, not interested against the Truth of it.

Mr. FRESHMAN mistakes, when he says OSBORNE has a bad Memory; the Truth is, FRESHMAN has a bad Judgment. Does he see no Difference between arguing from Mens general Characters, and making or framing those Characters; no difference between affirming that we are perfidious Wretches and Violators of our Faith, only because he bears we are going to make a Treaty, of which Treaty he knows nothing; and proving that we have made a Treaty, by which we have perfidiously broke all our other Treaties? Strange! that this poor Man should see, what no Man else sees; and yet not be able to see, what every Body else sees, that he raves like a Madman, and argues like a FRESHMAN.

But, it seems, we have quoted LIVV and PLUTARCH, as Authorities for persecuting his Printer or Publisher; and because the Words cruelly tortur'd are in one of the Quotations, therefore we would have Mr. Franklin cruelly tortur'd: Miraculously argued, Mr. FRESHMAN! every Body but you sees that these Quotations were brought in only to shew your pretended Patriots, who boast so much of ancient Virtue, what high Notions the ancient Greeks and Romans had of Publick Virtue; so high, that they thought him the most abandon'd of all Men, who could allow himself to invent and propagate falsehoods against his Country, (which you know was the Case of the Hague-Letter.)

You know, Mr. FRESHMAN, that in a late scurrilous, buffoon Pamphlet, call'd, A FROPER REPLY, the Author, speaking of Calmness under any impending publick Danger, and Moderation towards the Authors of it, says, These were Virtues unknown to the ancient Patriots of Greece and Rome; who have, on some Occasions, sacrificed not only private Friendships, but even the Sentiments of natural Affection to the Love of their Country. Very true; but these Greeks and Romans were the very

reverse of your Masters and Patrons, whose natural Vice of detaining and disgracing their Country, were Vices unknown to the honest and generous Minds of those real Patriots. Our pretended modern Patriots, instead of sacrificing natural Affection to the Love of their Country, will sacrifice Country, and every thing that's valuable in Life, to private Resentment, Avarice, and Ambition.

Mr. FRESHMAN, at last, sums up OSBORNE's Reasoning thus: That Mr. D'ANVERS must not argue upon Supposition, nor general Reports, nor EVEN UPON FACTS WHICH ARE NOTORIOUSLY TRUE; (that's lofted in, young Man! you corrupt the Text;) And, that he must not publish WHAT HE CAN PROVE TO BE TRUE, without running the Hazard of being CRUELLY TORTURED. And then he adds, yet this is the Doctrine laid down by Mr. OSBORNE, who says, he is as fully in the Sentiments of Liberty as any Man in the World. Look on OSBORNE'S Reasoning, and then behold this honest Man, and see the sagacity of this young Reasoner. Here it is: Because Mr. D'ANVERS ought not to charge the Government with perfidy upon a mere Supposition, which is impossible he should know to be true; therefore, he may not say what he can prove true, without the Hazard of being cruelly tortur'd; and, because he may not argue against his Country, upon general Reports, which are as generally false; therefore he may not argue upon Facts which are notoriously true. Is not this FRESHMAN a very pretty Fellow, to mount the Stage in order to reason?

His Remarks on the other Parts of the London Journal, are full as ridiculous. He enters the Field like a Wild Boar, and tears up all without Distinction; rather than not criticize at all, he will play the fool with common Sense; what can be more absurd than his Comment on these Words, The English continued the longest Savages, and were the latest civilized of any Nation in Europe? Now hear Mr. FRESHMAN, That a Nation which was the latest civilized, should continue the longest Savages, seems to be the profound Reasoning of Mr. OSBORNE himself. What an Infant in Reasoning is this FRESHMAN! Ned OSBORNE said, that the English were the latest civilized, BECAUSE they continued the longest Savages, our sensible Critick had once deviated into sense; but OSBORNE'S Words are only a different way of expressing the same thing, which is always practised by the best Writers, and to be found almost in every Page of these Writers. Lord SHAKESPEARE, from whom the Thought was taken, expatiates it thus; We must confess, that we were the latest barbarous, and the last civilized, or polit'd People of Europe. Now I will cite one on their Words, after the manner of the judicious Mr. FRESHMAN: Ay! no Wonder we were the last civilized, when we were the latest barbarous; or that we should be the latest barbarous, when we were the last civilized. What a profound Reasoner is this noble Lord! He hath indeed some Authorities on his Side for this Tautology; and to shew my Learning, I'll quote OVID and DRYDEN:

Omnia Pontus erat; dearent quoque Littera Ponte,
And,

On what new happy Climate am I thrown?
So long kept secret, and so late made known.

And so, dear FRESHMAN! I bid thee heartily Farewell till next Meeting.

F. OSBORNE

On Wednesday next will be published

The Letters of ATTICUS as printed in the LONDON JOURNAL, in the Years 1729 and 1730, on various Subjects; with an Introduction, containing a short Survey of Publick Affairs from the Time of the Spaniards besieging Gibraltar to the Year 1731, and the Reasons why some modern Writers assume to themselves the great Names of past Ages.



FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from Santa Cruz, in the Canaries, dated Nov. 27.

About a Month past since a fiery Interruption broke out in five Places in the Island of Lancerota, one of the Easternmost of the Canary Islands, and most Part of the said Island is now on Fire. We have also had an Earthquake in this Island, about 10 Miles from this Place; it caused a very great Opening in the Earth, which still continues. The City of Lagona at the same time was in a great trembling for some Minutes.

Venice, Jan. 28. By our last Letters from Constantinople we are advised, that Ali, surnamed the *Patron*, Author and Ringleader of the late Revolution, not content with the Rewards made him by the Grand Seignior, but rising haughtily in his Demands of the principal Places for his Family or his Followers, his Highness took the Resolution to get rid of that unfortunate Man, but with the necessary Precautions to prevent a new Revolution. In order hereunto, he sent to Giacomo Coggia, Captain Bashaw, upon the 30th past, to get together the most Mutinous of the Centurions, or Commanders of Bands of Janizaries, who were concerned in the late Revolt, and to make them believe their Advice was wanted in relation to the Affairs of Peace or War. Accordingly, the Captain Bashaw having held a sort of Council with 30 of those Mutineers, he went with them to the Seraglio, and desired them to stay till he had communicated the Result of their Conference to the Grand Seignior; but no sooner was he gone from them, than they were surrounded by 160 well-affected Janizaries, and cut in Pieces. This Punishment did not hinder Ali Patron from demanding, the next Day, that Gicca, Brother to his Highness's Interpreter, from whom he had received one Hundred Purses, should be condemned Weywode of Walachia, in the room of Mauro Cardal, The Grand Seignior granted him this new Favour; but a few Days after he took an Opportunity to have him and the new Aga of the Janizaries seized and strangled; and there was found in the Houses of those two Rebels, almost five Millions in Gold, which was carried to the Treasury in the Seraglio. The Grand Seignior having deposed the Cham of Tartary tributary to the Porte, who had been sent for to Constantinople under Pretence of assisting at a Divan, his Highness has given the Command of the Tars to the deposed Cham's Brother, who was banish'd to Barn some Years ago; and upon the 3d of December last, he received from the Hands of the Sultan a Sabre enriched with Diamonds, and a Caftan lined with Ermine. The Seraskier Rustick, who is gone to Persia to negotiate a Treaty of Pacification, was made a Bashaw with three Tails before he set out. The Divan has resolved to demand considerable Sums of the Greeks and Jews, for his Highness's Accession to the Ottoman Throne. The same Letters advise, that the deposed Sultan, who is shut up in the Seven Towers, with the Princes his Sons, was magnificently treated there, and with the same Honour as if he was still upon the Throne.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated the 11th Instant. The Badness of the Weather has for six Days past prevented the Merchants from getting to the Exchange, and has done immense Damage, particularly on the 9th, when the Wind from blowing very hard at N. E. suddenly shifted to S. W. and made such a high Sea on the Bar, as has scarce ever been seen before: It happened then to be the Top of a Spring Tide, and raised the Water higher by several Feet, than at any Time in 30 Years which I have now been here, and overflowed the Custom house Yard, and Ground Warehouses, which were full of Sugar, &c. and 'tis believed not less than 3000 Chests of Sugar are destroy'd. There was much Salt on the Banks of the River, 9 roths of which was lost; and no doubt but St. Ube's suffer'd much: We fear we shall hear of bad News on the Coast.

Paris, Feb. 24. The Highwaymen seized here since the 9th Instant, are above 40 in Number; and there were found in their Chambers a great Quantity of stolen Goods, as Watches, Snuff Boxes, Gold-headed Canes, Cloaths and Plate.

The Damage done by the blowing up of the Gunpowder Warehouse, some Days ago, in the Suburb of St. Marceau, has been computed at 55,000 Livres; and the Owner of that Ware-

house is ordered to make good all the Damage done to the neighbouring Houses.

Gloucester, Feb. 15. They write from Uppen in the Parish of East Knoyle near Hindon, in the County of Wilts, that on the 9th past, one Richard Small, Servant to Farmer Williams of that Place, eat 85 Eggs fry'd with 3 Pound of Bacon, and drank 3 Quarts of Ale Beer; all which was done immediately after he had Breakfasted.

The Report of Dr. Biss's Death, mention'd in the London News Papers, is without Foundation; for we are assured that the said Gentleman is very much recover'd of his late Indisposition at Weston near Ross in Herefordshire.

L O N D O N .

On Sunday the Sermon was preach'd before their Majesties, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the three Eldest Princesses, in the Chapel Royal at St. James's, by the Rev. Dr. Pearce; and before his Highness the Duke, and the Princesses Mary and Louisa, by the Rev. Dr. Hargrove, in his Highness's Apartment; and the same Day their Majesties dined in Publick, as usual.

The same Day the Court appeared out of Mourning for the Death of the Duke of Parma, pursuant to an Order given by his Grace the Duke of Grafton on Saturday last to all Peers and Peermess.

On Monday Morning a Printing-Press, &c. was set up by Command in the Royal Palace at St. James's, by Messieurs Palmer and Huggonson, for the Entertainment of the Royal Family. His Highness the Duke was remarkably curious, and composed great Part of a Page himself; and all the Royal Family express'd their entire Satisfaction in viewing that noble Art and Mystery.

An Ivory Turner has waited several Times on the Duke, to instruct his Royal Highness in that Art, as being a most healthful Exercise.

Monday Night there was a Drawing-Room at Court, as usual; at which was a splendid Appearance of Persons of the First Rank and Distinction.

The five Ships of Admiral Cavendish's Squadron, which lately arrived from the Mediterranean, are ordered to be got ready for Foreign Service.

On Monday came on a Trial in the Mayor's Court, Guildhall, by a Bill of Equity, before Sir William Thomson, Kt. Recorder of this City, between Mr. Robert Evans, Master of Garaway's Coffee house, Plaintiff, and James Hughs and John Mac Hobb Defendants, formerly Servants to the Plaintiff, on an Action brought against them by the Plaintiff, for detaining in their Hands 59 l. 15 s. Box-money, given by Gentlemen that frequent that House, last Christmas was 12 Months: The Counsel for the Plaintiff were Mr. Serjeant Urling, the Common Serjeant, and Mr. Moreton; for the Defendants, Mr. Strange, Mr. Stracy, and Mr. Gill. It appeared to the Court by several Depositions that were read, that it had always been a Custom for the Master of a Coffee-house to have the Box-money lodged in his Hands till Lady-Day, and then to distribute the same according to the Merit of each respective Servant; the Counsel for the Defendants alledged, That the Plaintiff designed to give five Pound to a Maid, which appear'd, by some Depositions that were read, and that it was three Pound more than was customary on that Occasion: On which the Judge asking the Plaintiff the Reason for so doing, reply'd, That the Maid did the Service of another Man, beside her own Duty, by which Means it saved him the Charge of another Servant, and consequently brought more Money to each Servant's Share, when the Box came to be divided. After a long Hearing, the Judge gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with Costs of Suit; and at the same time the Court ordered that the Defendants should pay the Money into Court on that Day Se'night, in order to be equally distributed among all the Servants.

There are not above 30 Felons in Newgate to be tried the ensuing Sessions at the Old Bailey, which begins on Wednesday next; so that 'tis expected the same will prove the shortest Sessions that has been held there for some Years past.

We hear that the Report of the Conviction and Condemnation of the two Malefactors last Sessions, will not be made till after the ensuing Sessions.

On Thursday Morning the Grainer belonging to Mr. Hunt in the Temple Meuse, White-Friar, fell down, occasion'd by the Weight of a great Quantity of Corn put into it the Day before; by which Accident a Horse belonging to Mr. Hunt, which he bought on Wednesday for 26 Guineas, was kill'd on the Spot, two other Horses were very much bruised, and one of his Servants had his Arm broke.

On Thursday there was a Court of Lord Mayor and Common-Council at Guildhall, when a Petition in the Name of a great Number of Merchants and eminent Citizens was presented to the Court, complaining of the Charitable Corporation for the Relief of Industrious Poor, which Petition was referred to the Consideration of a Committee; as was also a Petition of the Secondaries of this City, in relation to some Hardships concerning their giving Security: After which, the Court chose some of their Committee, and referred the rest to the next Court.

The Rev. Mr. Spateman, Rector of St. Bartholomew the Great, is to preach at St. Paul's before the Sons of the Clergy, on Thursday next, the 25th Instant.

On Wednesday Morning Mr. Claypole, Butler to several Lord Mayors and Sheriffs, &c. being disorder'd in his Senses, cut his Throat at his House near Goldsmith's Hall, in such a manner that he died immediately; and on Thursday the Coroner's Jury sat on his Body, and brought in their Verdict Lunacy.

There having been for some Months past several Workmen employ'd, to the Number of between 2 or 300 Men, in making the New Serpentine River in Hyde Park, 'tis thought the same will be compleated by June next, (it being now encouraged and carried on with the utmost Diligence) and we hear, that a fine Cascade will be formed near that Place for the Dive of the Royal Family in the Summer Season.

The Marquis de Monteleone is actually arrived at Paris in his Way to this Court, as his Atholick Majesty's Ambassador to the King of Great Britain.

On Monday last in the Dark, a Bargeman belonging to one of the Reading Barges, fell into the Dock at Queenhithe and was drowned.

Wednesday Night one Mart. Jackman and his Wife, who were singing disaffected Ballads, were taken up, and carried before Justice De Veil in Leicester Fields, who committed the Husband to Bridewell; but released the Woman, as acting under her Husband's Directions.

The same Day between 11 and 12 o'Clock in the Forenoon, a Man observing a Gentlewoman receiving a Sum of Money near St. Clement's Church, after she had received it, going into the Church-yard, the Fellow stopt her, and threatened her with immediate Death, if she did not give him a Guinea; which he accordingly did; but as the Fellow ran off, she cry'd Stop Thief, and he was taken in White-fryers.

The same Night Richard White, an Irishman, one of the Persons concern'd in rescuing the famous Moll Harvey alias Mackie, was committed to the Gatehouse by Justice De Veil, upon the Oath of Hyat the Tipstaff and his Assistant. And we hear they are all to be prosecuted by Mr. Attorney General, at his Majesty's Expence next Easter Term.

Thursday Evening the Lord Chancellor came to Town from his Seat at Oakham; and Yesterday was held the first General Seal in Chancery.

Yesterday his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Malt Bill, and to several private Bills.

Ecclesiastical Promotions. His Majesty has been pleased to present and nominate Dr. Edward Vernon to the Rectory of S. George Bloomsbury, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.—His Majesty has been pleased to present Arthur Williams, M. A. to the Rectory of S. Mary in the City of Chester, and Diocese of the same.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel Knight, a learned and ingenious Antiquary, is appointed one of the Chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty.—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Hereford has presented the Rev. Dr. Croxall, Vicar of Hampton in Middlesex, to the Living of St. Mary Somerset in Thame-street.—His Majesty has been pleased to grant unto Dr. Butts, the Place and Dignity of Dean of the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

Deaths. Some Days ago died of the Palsey, at Bath, Richard Bigg, of Pangbourne in the County

ty of Berks, Esq.—Last Week dy'd (at his House in Brownlow-street) that celebrated Comedian Mr. Norris.—Sunday died at Camberwell in Surrey, Sir Philip Tynte, formerly a Justice of the Peace for the said County.—Last Week died the Rev. Mr. John Hill, Vicar of Eltham in the Diocese of Canterbury.—Saturday dy'd after a long Illness, Mrs. Drummond, Wife of Mr. Drummond, an eminent Banker at Charing-Cross, and Sister to Dr. Strahan of the Commons.—Monday dy'd at her House in Enfield, Mrs. Alice Hearne, a Maiden Gentlewoman of a very great Fortune—Tuesday Morning died Mr. Charles Beckingham, at his Lodgings in Westminster, Author of the Tragedy of *Scipio Africanus*, which he wrote before he was 18 Years old; and the Tragedy of *Henry IV. of France*, and an Heroic Poem in two Books, on the Sufferings of Christ, before he was 21, the latter of which was rather imitated, than translated, from the Latin of *Rapin*. He published since many excellent Pieces of Poetry. He died in the 32d Year of his Age; and has left the Character of a good-natur'd, modest Man; of a Genius equal to greater Attempts in Writing than he liv'd to undertake.—Thursday died of a Mortification in his Arm, Joseph Bagnash, of Haslemere in Surrey, Esq.

Prices of Goods as Bear Key.

per Quarter.	per Quarter.
Wheat — 22 to 29	Hog Pease 14 to 15
Rye — 13 to 14	Pease — 16 to 19
Barley — 11 to 15	Pale Malt — 16 to 20
Oats — 7 to 13	Brown Malt 16 to 18
Horse Beans 14 to 19	Tares — 18 to 22
Coals — 30 to 31 s. Chaldron.	
Hops 1729—20 to 28 s. per Hundred.	
Hops 1730—38 to 60 s. per Hundred.	
Rape Seed — 11 l. to 12 l. per Lath.	
Thursday South Sea Stock was 101, 1 s. h.	
South Sea Annuity 107 1 s. h. to 141.	
Bank 144 1 s. h. Bank Circulation 6 l. Premium Million Bank 109.	
India 190 1 s. h. Three per Cent. Annuity 95 1 s. h. Royal Exchange Assurance 94 1 4 th .	
London Assurance 12 3 8ths York Holdings 27 7 8ths. African 53 to 1 half. English Copper 3 l. Welch Copper 2 l. 15 s. South Sea Bonds 5 1 8 s. India Bonds 5 1 14 s.	

At the BOARDING-SCHOOL on Richmond-Green, in an excellent Air and a very commodious Habitation, Young Gentlemen are taught Latin, Greek, French, Mathematick, Merchants Accompts, and Dancing, and by able Masters in these several Sciences, are either qualified for the Universities, or for such kinds of Business as their Parents or Relations shall think fit.

The Publick General CORRESPONDENCE, of Affairs for Imp owing Money, Trade and Estates, &c.

Persons who want to buy or sell ANNUITIES during Life, may very probably soon be served there in. And at this Time a Purchaser is wanted for 200, 250, or 300 l. A Year Annuity, to be made payable during the Life of any one or two Persons the Purchaser shall nominate, either Man, Woman, or Child; and full satisfactory Land Security will be given for the Payment thereof.

There is to be sold 5000 large OAK TIMBER TREES, (or Part of them) now standing about 5 Miles from Water Carrige: And reasonable time will be allow'd for felling and preparing for the same.

Persons who want to LEND or BORROW considerable Sums of Money on good Securities, may very probably soon be served therein.

Several ADVOWSONS and Presentations of Rectories and Vicariages are now to be sold. And some of different Value and Circumstances are wanted.

ESTATES which some Persons want to BUY. Some Farms in Kent or Surrey, to the Value of about 12,000 l.—A Ground Rent or Lund of about 25 l. a Year.—A Farm of about 100 l. a Year.—And several Persons want to Buy and some to Hire other Estates.

ESTATES which some Persons want to SELL.

A large House in Grosvenor-Square, strong built and well-finished, to be sold for much less than the Value. — Some Freehold Houses in Runtord—An Estate of about 4000 l. Value, within 12 Miles of London.—To be Lett, a large Farm near Brentwood.—And several Persons want to Sell, and some to Lett other Estates.

THE Particulars will be given by Mr. Thomas Rogers, Agent for Persons who want any such Business to be done. His Answers Letters Post Paid, and Advertisements if desired; but otherwise; all at his own Charges if not successful.

He gives Attendance as undermentioned, Daily (except Saturdays) about One and Six o'Clock at Mr. Rainbow Coffee-House near the Gates of the TEMPLE at 12; Tuesdays, Tom's Coffeehouse by the Exchange o'Clock; Thursdays, Will's Coffeehouse near WHITEHALL.

And on sending for be will go to Persons near.

HAWKERS and PEDLARS OFFICE,
Holboyn Court, Gray's-Inn.

WHereas the Commissioners did advertise in Job last, in several of the Publick News Papers, that yearly Licences would be deliver'd out as usual at the Office above-said; and whereas the said Commissioners have receiv'd Information of some Persons who do presume to trade as Hawkers, &c. without any Licence for so doing. It is therefore thought proper to give the following Notice.

That the Penalty of trading without a Licence is 12 l. for each Offence, one Moiety to the Informer, and the other Moiety to the Poor of the Parish; and where the Goods of the Offender which he shall be found trading with are not sufficient to answer the full Penalty, Distress may be made upon any other the Offender's Goods wheretoever they are to be found.

Any Person whatsoever without having a Deputation from the Commissioners, may seize and detain a Hawker until he shall produce a Licence, or for want thereof, any Person may detain such Hawker until he can give Notice to the Constable or other Parish Officer, who are strictly required to carry such Offenders before a Justice of the Peace, in order to have them convicted.

And any Constable or Parish Officer refusing to let the Act of Parliament in Execution (being thereunto required) forfeits for every Offence 40 s. one Moiety to the Informer, and the other Moiety to the Poor of the Parish.

Any Person that shall forge a Licence, or ride with such forg'd Licence, incurs the Penalty of 50 l.

There is likewise a Penalty of 40 l. on any Person that shall lend or let out a Licence to Hire, or shall trade under Colour of a Lent or borrow'd Licence.

Any Person who shall give Notice to the Commissioners at their Office above-said, of any Offenders in any of the Articles above-mention'd, or shall be aiding and assisting to any Officer of this Duty, in endeavouring to conv. & any such Offender, shall receive from the said Commissioners all fitting Encouragement.

Just published

The National Debt, as it stood at Michaelmas 1730, stated and explained. Printed for J. Peele at Locke's Head in Amen-Corner, Paternoster-Row. Price 6 d.

Where may be had, the Second Edition of **A Defence of the Measures of the present Administration;** being an impartial Answer to what has been objected against it. In a Letter to ————— Price 6 d.

This Day is published

The Works of TACITUS. Volume the Second. Containing his first Books of History, his *Treatise of Germany*, and *Life of Agricola*. Translated into English, with Political Discourses upon that Author, by Mr. GORDON. Printed for T. Woodward at the Full-moon over-again in St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, and J. Peele at Locke's Head in Amen-Corner, Paternoster-Row.

Where may be had the first Volume, containing the *Annals of Tacitus*, with *Political Discourses*. As also, **The ROMAN HISTORY**, with Notes Historical, Geographical and Critical. Illustrated with Copper Plates, Maps and Authentick Medals. Done into English in four Volumes in Folio from the Original French of the Rev Fathers CATROU and ROVILLE. By the Rev. Mr. R. BUNDY.

This Day is published

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